FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 21, 1846. [NO. 1507.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
[illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance: $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Raw Hides.

FOR sale by the subscriber, from three to four thousand pounds well dried salted *HIDES*, for cash or produce.
THO. C. BLAKE.
April 13. 6tf

Butter and Vinegar.

500 LBS. Goshen Butter, 100 gallons Cider Vinegar.
For sale by COOK & TROY.
April 13. 6-2w

Lime and White Lead.

200 CASKS Lime, just received and in fine order.
2500 lbs. White Lead, ground in oil, in packages of 25 and 100 lbs.,
100 lbs. Verdigris, in oil,
200 gallons Paint Oil,
25 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
Prussian Blue and Chinese Vermillion,
Various kinds of Paint and Whitewash Brushes.
For sale by COOK & TROY.
April 13. 6-2w

One light three horse WAGON,

with harness and cover, entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 13. 6tf

JOHN M. ROSE

IS receiving his recent purchases, and has in store the following Goods, which are offered on the most liberal terms for cash or produce:—
25 bags Rio Coffee,
Porto Rico and N. O. sugar,
10 bbls. whiskey, Baltimore & N. O. rectified,
10 do. old Monongahela rectified do.,
[illegible] apple brandy, best Baltimore do.,
5 bbls. cider vinegar, New England rum,
Liverpool salt, Colored and other molasses,
[illegible] segars, Myers' assorted tobacco,
[illegible] ginger, saleratus, pepper, alspice, [illegible] &c.
Also, [illegible]
April 14. 6-6w

St. Mary's School.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Summer Term of this School will commence on the 15th day of [illegible] and close on [illegible] of November. The Winter Term [illegible] 15th of April 1846-47, thus making a session of ten months.

The principal building of this Institution is of [illegible] 90 by 46 feet, and three stories high. The wings are of granite, 57 by 34, and two stories high. These buildings are in the centre of a park of about 20 acres, and afford ample accommodations for all purposes of a domestic, literary, or religious character connected with the School. The course of instruction in every department is thorough, and is administered by four gentlemen and seven ladies.

It is the intention of the Rector in all his arrangements, to sustain, and as far as possible increase the claims of the School to the very liberal share it has hitherto enjoyed of the public favor and support.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and English Tuition, per term of 5 months	$100 00
Tuition in French	12 50
" in Music, on the Piano, Organ or Guitar	25 00
With $3 for use of Piano or Organ.	
Tuition on the Harp with use of instrument	[illegible]
" in Drawing and Painting	15 00
Pens and Ink	75

N. B. The clothing of pupils must be marked with the owner's name *in full*. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is prescribed for Sundays and special occasions.—This consists, in Summer, of a straw bonnet with [illegible] blue ribbon, and a plain white dress. Their ordinary apparel may be of any materials suitable for School girls. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel, by the Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. From their friends or relatives in the City, they are allowed to accept invitations, for the *day* only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They are not allowed to have accounts at Stores, except at the request of their Parents or Guardians, nor are they allowed to visit the Stores, without the company of a Teacher.
Raleigh, April 2, 1846. 6tf

Circular.

SEALS AND PRESSES.

THE subscriber, having increased his facilities for the execution of Seal Work, in all its branches, most respectfully announces to the Courts, Corporations, Companies and Institutions throughout the South, that he is prepared to furnish to order Seals of every description, with or without Designs.

Also, Presses furnished, if required, in connexion with Seals, and so constructed as always to afford, constantly, bold and durable impressions.

Please address to
AUGUSTUS JORDAN,
Norfolk, Virginia.

Refer to Seals engraved for Custom-House, Court of Norfolk City, and Isle-of-Wight County Court.

CERTIFICATE.
CUSTOM HOUSE, Norfolk City, March, 1846.

At the request of Mr. Augustus Jordan, to give my opinion of the Press and Seal which he some time since prepared for this Office, I take pleasure in stating that it equals any I have ever seen, both in the use and facility with which the former is worked, and the impression made by the latter. I have no hesitation, therefore, in commending him to all, having occasion to purchase Seals and Presses.
CONWAY WHITTLE.

☞ Application may be made to Geo. S. Hodges, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 10, 1846. 6-3w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.
April 1, 1846. 6-tf

Auction Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer, tenders his services to his friends and the public. He will also give his attention to a General Agency and Commission Business.

Office, North Store, Lord's Building, North Water Street.
JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
Wilmington, April 11. 6-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three quarters of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.
FREDK B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

NOTICE.

THE Semi-Annual FAIR will commence at the new Fair Plains, near Laurel Hill, on the 2d Tuesday in May next, and continue from day to day until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday.

All who may wish to occupy Stands at said Fair are notified that ground rent will be charged and exacted of every person who may sell or vend there, either in front or rear, without distinction.

They will also be required to leave the premises as soon as the Fair closes.
MARC'T D. McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, April 3, 1846. 6-4w

NOTES LOST.

ON the 15th March, the Subscriber lost the following Notes, to-wit: One Note on Matthew Walker, for $76 50, due 1st January 1846. One on M. C. Graham for $25, due same time. One [illegible] on ditto, for $50, due 1st Jan'y 1847. One on Duncan McIver for $21 50, due 15th [illegible] 1846. One on Daniel B. McIver for $[illegible], due same time. Two Notes on Robert McIver, one for $[illegible] other for $2 25, due Jan'y 1846. One Note on Blakely Walker for $8, due Dec'r 1841. One on [illegible] Morris for $7 75, due in 1840.—One on Matthew Walker for $10, due 1st Jan'y 1845.
DANIEL McIVER.
Moore county, April 8, 1846. 6-4w

IMPORTANT—ASTHMA CURED.
[illegible], Ohio, May 18, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: Doctor [illegible] has used some eight or ten bottles of your EXPECTORANT, and has found decided benefit. His health is better than for several years past, and his appearance indicates decided improvement in health. His confidence in your medicine has induced him to recommend it to his friends, and we are informed that many of them have been cured, and others greatly relieved.
POTTS & GRAHAM.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1843.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons [illegible] in favor of your Expectorant. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public [illegible] of the diseases for which they were intended.

Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours, &c.
ADRIAL ELY.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 6. 5-3w

NOTICE.

THE Legatees and next of kin of the late Absalom Powell, of Columbus county, N. C., are hereby notified that I have been ready to pay over their respective proportional shares of the Estate of said Absalom Powell for some time past. The same will be paid to them or their Attornies, properly appointed, upon demand.
JOSIAH POWELL,
Adm'r cum testamento annexo.
April 8, 1846. 6-3w

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 4th day of May next, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, I will sell to the highest bidder, a negro man named JOE. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the sale.
HUGH SIMPSON.
Bladen county, April 11. 6-3wp

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening, at the Brick Store, foot of Haymount, 5 doors West of Briggs's Hotel, an entire

New Stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS.
HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets and Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards, Writing & Wrapping Paper, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash, will be sold at low prices for Cash, or on time for approved Notes.
JOHN D. STARR.
April 6, 1846. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the concern of Smith & Gause, he takes pleasure in informing his friends and old customers, that he will continue at the same stand, and do a Commission and Grocery Business.
WM. D. SMITH.
Wilmington, March 31. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having bought out SMITH & GAUSE, offers for sale at the same Old Stand,

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE,
40 do. Rio do.
25 do. St. Domingo do., 14 do. Java do.
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar, 2 do. N. O. do.
10 bbls. N. O. do., 5 do. Muscovado do.
Crushed, Pulverised and Loaf Sugar,
Tea in Chests and Catties,
15 hhds. Molasses,
Half doz. kegs Tobacco,
Mrs. E. B. Miller's Snuff,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
8 do. Adamantine do.
W. Hull & Sons patent Mould Candles,
10 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap,
4 do. Extra do.
50 bags assorted Shot, 6 kegs Powder,
Bar Lead,
A full assortment of narrow & wide Iron,
50 kegs cut Nails,
4 boxes Hartford Collins' Axes,
2 do. Bradley's do.
6 doz. assorted Hoes,

And many other things in the Grocery line, all of which he offers at reasonable prices, and shall be glad to see old friends and customers call in, and give him a trial. He also does a General Commission and Forwarding Business.
WM. D. SMITH.
Wilmington, April 2 5-6w

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silesias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gimps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 23. 3-3m

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, assorted colors; Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Horse-hair Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; [illegible] Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Superior wool-dyed black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, invisible green, and blue English do.; fine figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calfskin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade a very extensive assortment of [illegible] Bleached Shirtings; [illegible] Brown Drills; [illegible] Linen Drills; Silesias; Paper Cambrics; [illegible] white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Cambrics; [illegible] Drills; [illegible] Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloon and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tooth, Side and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Fine and Coarse Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; [illegible] Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Bergamot; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, warranted [illegible] Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Segars; Coffee, Molasses, [illegible] Loaf and Brown Sugar; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not noticed, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any store in town.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.
March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Hand stones.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Superfine black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Points; Glenburg Ginghams; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black Cotton Gingham; Lawn Aprons; French Balzorines; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; Bleached and Brown Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; colored ditto; [illegible] Nankin; Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do.; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.
March 23. 3tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 1, 1846. 5-tf

YET ANOTHER!

From the Susquehanna Register.

Although the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart, which had apparently brought her near the grave. One of our most skilful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in the Register, caught the eye of her friends, and a bottle of it was immediately procured at Bentley & Mitchell's in Montrose. Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparent improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet, but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similiar diseases, that they may likewise partake of its benefits.
A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.
7th mo. 5th 1840.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 6, 1846. 5-3w

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale TWO Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. Application may be made to Mr. C. P. Mallett, with whom a power for transfer will be left.
A. R. KETCHUM.
March 23 3tf

Rec'd per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS Northern CIDER,
14 ditto ditto Vinegar,
50 ditto ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto first quality Ohio Whiskey,
25 ditto Apple Brandy,
25 ditto American ditto,
10 boxes Cheese. For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 31. 4tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.
D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn, dec'd.
Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40 Market St., Philadelphia.

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

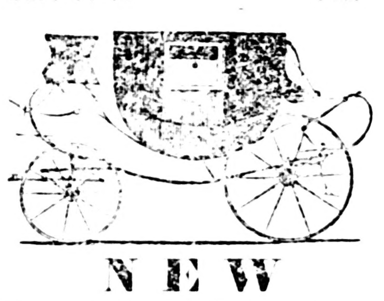
PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 40 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
J. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 42 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price*. The sale last year amounted to nearly 400,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.
No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1846. 1-3m



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

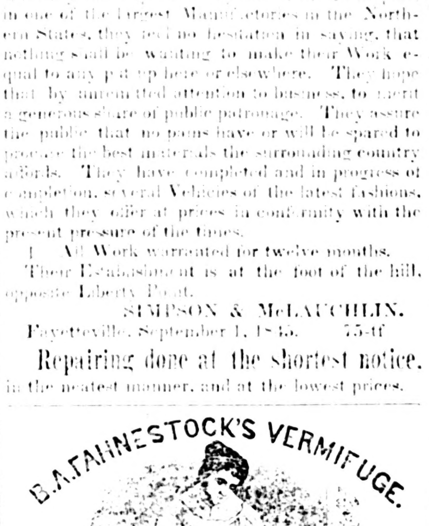
Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys.

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.
SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.


B.A.FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.
October 1, 1845. 78-tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

McALLISTER'S Ointment, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Gray's Ointment, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Moffatt's Bitters, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 9. 1-4f

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System.

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Biotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends itself to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting vessels.

The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well, then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the substance into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, or eruptions in all their disfiguring variety, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complaints arising from disordered secretions, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring, and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 18th, 1845.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended into my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well. I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

WINSTED, Conn. Augt. 5, 1845.

A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: About six weeks since I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and was then suffering from Scrofula in its most virulent form. I had nine running ulcers, and had lost the use of one arm, and the disease caused such intense pain in the head, that three physicians told me I could not live—that there was no help for me.

I informed them there was one medicine would help me, and that was Sands' Sarsaparilla. My physician seeing my confidence was so great, sent you a certificate, and I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla. Its use produced immediate relief; my head is now well, and my arm, which had been useless, I can now sew with, and my health is rapidly improving. Many people hearing of my case, have come some six and nine miles to see me; and some have taken the Sarsaparilla after witnessing its wonderful operation on me. One lady told me last week, it was doing great things for her; and there are three or four in this place that are taking it, and our merchants find a very ready sale for Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,
CORDELIA CADY.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction."—Let the Facts Speak for Themselves.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors.—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York, I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil.—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips, which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason.—The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollar's worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.
HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,
JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ **The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.**
Feb'y 21, 1846 99 tf

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.
For sale by H. BRANSON.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Harness HORSE. A credit may be had if desirable.
C. B. MALLETT.
March 23. 3tf

SHAVING SOAP.

THE Super Essential Walnut Oil Military Shaving SOAP, superior to all other for Shaving, price 25 cents, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 23. 3-tf

BAY WATER.

CARRINGTON'S superior BAY WATER, from the Island of St. Thomas. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 6. 5tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $1. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 50; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.
February 2. E. J. HALE.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

GALLERY OF ART.

The patent medicine men resort to rare devices in the way of engraved figures for the purpose of bringing their nostrums into the notice of the public. Every body recollects the old fashioned vials of Bateman's Drops, which came in wrappers with a picture of "the lion and the unicorn fighting for a crown," together with directions for the use of the drops. Hercules with his club battering down the prolific growth of heads on the Hydra, has also been a common device for medicines which have lived their time; and, indeed, we occasionally see Dr. Hercules operating upon the monster with his big stick even to this day. But in this inventive age, among the numerous new medicines, we also have new pictures. Who has not seen Dr. Jayne's card, representing on one hand the unfortunate Miss Churchill bald-headed, and on the other the happy Miss Churchill with a magnificent suit of hair, put on by the Dr's efficacious Tonic! The explosion of Dead Shot and its mortal effect among the astonished worms, is a singular device. And the uncounterfeitable curlecues of Dr. Brandreth are admirable to behold.

We lately observed five or six pictoral devices prefixed to as many different patent medicine advertisements, ranged side by side across the top of a newspaper page, in one of our worthy exchanges. The whole formed a curious *gallery of art*, which we considered not unworthy of special notice and review. Though our gallery is not altogether equal to those of Rome and Florence and the Louvre, where the creations of the master geniuses of old live and glow upon the canvass; it is yet a substitute not to be sneezed at, for the mind that thirsts after the Sublime and Beautiful, and feels within itself the quickening influences of the Power of Appreciation.

First. The Head of a Jew, ever "Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster." This Head is something curious in the line of portraiture. In the full flowing beard and grave aquiline features you trace the Hebrew lineage; but, alas! whatever of old world majesty and glory we may imagine, as appertaining to the ancient Israelite, is obscured by the overshadowing brim of an immense quaker hat. Indeed you may see that the features have degenerated—from what you would naturally suppose to have the lofty look of a prophet or hero of Palestine—to a most pinched and picayune expression. The eyes you would judge to be about the size and color of a sixpence; and the whole countenance impresses a conviction on the beholder that the soul which animates it would not be satisfied with a cent less than what is "nominated in the bond." This Head shows the wisdom of Solomon whittled down to the cunning of a Modern Levi of Germany. It is placed at the top of an advertisement, to recommend the sale of the "Hebrew Plaster"—unrivalled in the cure of rheumatism, of pains in the side, breast and back, and good for the removal of wens, corns, &c.

Second. A Historical Piece, illustrative of "the wonderful success which Dr. Folger's Olosanian, or All-Healing Balsam has met with." An armed Knight is represented on horseback, attacking Death, the grizzly king of terrors, who has unaccountably abandoned his pale horse and fights on foot. The Knight (who, we presume is no less a personage than Dr Folger himself,) is mounted on a terrible piece of horseflesh, and armed cap-a-pie, with helmet, breastplate, cuishes, greaves, lance and shield. His shield is inscribed with the dread motto "Folger's Olosanian!"—and being displayed ful in the face of his opponent, comes well nigh producing upon him the same dire effect which the head of Medusa had upon the wights of old. Death is evidently getting the worst of the joust. His scythe, on which "Consumption" appears inscribed in sickly characters, is brought up to a "recover;" the bony hand in which he holds his hour-glass is thrown up in a deprecating position; he is backing out as fast as his skeleton shanks can carry him, and looks as pale as—himself. All the while the terrible shield of the dauntless Dr., with its blazing motto, is flashing before his horror-stricken eye-sockets, and the keen lance is pressing home among his rattling ribs. Old Dry-Bones has never met with so ugly a customer before, since his memorable rencounter with Dr. Hornbrook, as sung by the inimitable Burns. Under this picture it is set forth that Dr. Folger's Olosanian or All-Healing Balsam has "established its claims to the name of the GREAT REMEDY" for asthma, &c., &c., and "will produce a cure quicker than any other remedy in the world."

Third. This we should consider a fancy sketch were it not for the astonishing array of "facts" and "miracles" set forth in proper English terms below it. The picture represents an Indian, in mocasons and hunting-shirt, kneeling upon one knee; a very reverential expression of countenance, with a slight touch of self-complacency in his glance; his bow and arrows in one hand; in the other a *bunch of cherry leaves*, which he is in the act of presenting to an Angel who is seen bending from a cloud to receive the precious posey! In one hand of the Angel appears a great scroll, on which the following words are inscribed in blazing capitals—"'TIS FOUND AT LAST!" The advertisement appended to this singular work of art,—after commencing with the exclamation, "Will miracles ever cease?"—proceeds to set forth the unheard-of virtues of **"Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," and "seven thousand cases of obstinate pulmonary complaints cured in one year.**

Fourth. Here we have an Apollo! It is the figure of a man, (the full-length portrait of Dr McAllister, we suppose,) whose raiment is scarcely as ample as the summer costume of the Georgia gentleman, which is said to consist of a shirt collar and a pair of spurs. The figure is nearly in a state of nudity, and surrounded by a "halo of glory" spangling out in all directions, and "given to represent the *insensible perspiration*." He's in a horrible sweat—no mistake! Under this Belviderean picture is set forth the offer "to physicians, and to all others, of McAllister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve." We cannot resist an inclination to let the advertiser speak a word for his Ointment, in the following extract. He has a graphic knack about him which is delightful: "I have had physicians learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the gospel, judges of the bench, aldermen and lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition, and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying '*McAllister, your Ointment is* GOOD!'"

Fifth. This is a picture from the school of Hogarth. It is descriptive of the call of the juvenile public for Dr. Sherman's Lozenges. A brawny porter is pictured coming out of the Dr.'s office, with his collar open and sleeves rolled up; bending under an enormous box, or bundle of boxes, labelled as containing a variety of Lozenges, Pastes, Plasters, &c. The man who bears this attractive burden is surrounded by a multitude of eager children, rushing up from all directions, tumbling over each other, falling between his legs, and asking as plain as looks can ask for some of his good Lozenges! The cute Dr. would intimate that the "responsibilities" had tasted and tested the sweet excellence of his medicines; and he foresaw that their vociferations would induce the papas and mamas to buy.

But the queerest specimen we have seen in this department of art, is a cut illustrating the virtues of Scarpa's Acoustic Oil. Two ancient men—lank, and thin, and bowed down with age—passed into the stage of existence described by the poet as that of "the lean and slippered pantaloon,"—are meeting each other. One is thick of hearing, and has a trumpet to his ear. The other has a trumpet to his mouth, and is bellowing forth to his deaf neighbor, "Use Scarpa's Acoustic Oil—the only Cure for Deafness!" If this picture don't sell the Oil, there is no use for a trumpeter.

There are other specimens in our gallery, but we defer a notice of them for a season. We will conclude with a notice of another cute way which the pill-makers have, to toll the unsuspecting reader into a perusal of their descriptions of the wonders effected by their inventions. The following commences with the Tower of London—you will see where it ends:

"*The burning of the Tower of London*, where many kings and princes have suffered imprisonment and death, has drawn much public attention to that noble structure. The amount of human suffering within its walls has been incalculable.—Sherman's Lozenges could not have saved the head of Lord Hastings or the Duke of York, although they have saved many a one from death by consumption and neglected coughs or colds. A few of the Cough Lozenges will allay the most distressing cases in a few minutes and entirely relieve them in one or two days!"

Capital Trial.—Before the Superior Court for Bladen county, held last week, Judge Dick on the bench, Josiah, a slave belonging to Mr. Hugh Simpson, was tried on an indictment for the murder of John Davis, a white man, sometime during the last winter. The death was caused by stabbing, both being at the time engaged in a drunken frolic. The jury found the accused guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to be branded in the hand and imprisoned six months. He was defended by Messrs. D. B. Baker and H. L. Holmes of this town. Mr. Solicitor Strange conducted the prosecution for the State.
Wilmington Chronicle.

A Funny "Chip."—Chipman, from Michigan, must be a genius. A letter from Washington gives the following account of some of his recent speeches in Congress:

Mr. Chipman, in his remarks (quoting from a book,) said, "toryism is innate"—"yes sir, gentlemen," commented Mr. C., "toryism *is* innate—that is, *it comes from Heaven!*" This comment of the honorable gentleman from Michigan, is almost equal to the beautiful allusion he made to the Goddess of Liberty, and the Eagle, and the Serpent that are placed directly over the Speaker's chair. The Serpent is on one side of the Goddess and the Eagle on the other. This grand effusion came from Mr. C. several days ago, in a very patriotic speech. "You see," said he, looking up to the Goddess—"you see that Rattlesnake of American Liberty, twining himself 'round that signpost, up there by that woman's leg:—well, I think I see that snake biting the British Lion with his *pizen* teeth, while the Eagle is pecking out his eyes!"

Mr. Chipman, Member of Congress from Michigan.—Among the proceedings of the St. Joseph Circuit Court, as reported in the Advertiser, we find the following:

In the case of Frances W. Chipman *vs.* John S. Chipman, on application to vacate decree of divorce granted at the last term of court. Motion granted and decree of divorce vacated and annulled.

Unfortunately Mr. Chipman married again within a few days after his divorce, which is now annulled.—*Detroit Adv.*

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is generally known that a division has taken place in the Methodist Church; that portion of the denomination within the bounds of the slave holding state having separated by their act at the Louisville convention, and formed themselves into a distinct organization as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Up to this time the profits of the "Book Concern," established in this city, have been divided equally among all the Conferences. The "book committee," who superintend the whole department of the "concern," met in this city at the close of last week, and, as we are informed, came to the decision to withhold any farther payment to the South, until the opinion of the General Conference can be obtained, which is to be held on the 1st of May, 1848. The book agents are instructed to reserve that portion of the profits until the General Conference can make its decision.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Specie 'Claws.'—It will be seen by the following section in Mr. Dromgoole's amended Sub-Treasury bill, that all payments to the government are to be made in gold and silver coin only, on and after the 1st July next.—*U. S. Gazette.*

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

In the last Observer we gave copious extracts from the debate on the charges against Mr. Webster. The subject is so interesting, that our readers will doubtless expect such further particulars as may be important. We therefore add what follows.

On the 10th, Mr. Hilliard of Ala. explained that in speaking of Mr. Webster's reputation in Europe, he had no idea, as some supposed, of classing him with WASHINGTON. "Let me add, sir, (said he,) that when an American finds himself in a foreign country, the mists of party pass away from his eyes, and, as he looks across the broad Atlantic, he regards his whole country and its public men without reference to those unhappy divisions which sometimes exist at home. In this way I rejoiced to hear others spoken of in terms of admiration, which showed that their high qualities were known and appreciated. I might name Calhoun, Clay, and others who have earned a fame which elevates the American name. A gentleman near me inquires how Gen. Jackson was regarded in Europe. I unhesitatingly say that his name is always mentioned there in terms which make the bosom of an American thrill with something of the feeling which swelled the bosom of Mr. Clay, who happened to be in Paris when the news of the victory of N. Orleans reached there, and who, to use his own language, "walked the Boulevards of that city an inch taller than he was before." He is no longer living, and I was speaking only of the living, not of the illustrious dead, who form no fit standard of comparison for those who, in the midst of the contests of life, are yet subject to its infirmities.

On the same day, Mr. Dixon of Conn. moved a reconsideration of Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, for the purpose of making a speech, and proceeded to deliver a most eloquent defence of Mr. Webster, and attack upon Mr. Ingersoll.

He spoke of the gross charges made by Mr. Ingersoll against Mr. Webster in his speech in February last,—charges which, if true, must forever disgrace him in the eyes of the world. Of these charges being published, and afterwards adopted by Mr. Dickinson in the Senate. Of Mr. Webster's first calling on the Executive for the official documents, and, as soon as they came into the Senate, entering into a most able, powerful, convincing, scathing, defence of himself, and crushing attack on those who had accused him. Of the failure of Mr. Ingersoll even to attempt to justify or prove the original charges, (which he had at first professed his ability to prove,) but of his now trumping up new charges.

It seems (said Mr. D.) there was a certain prediction uttered in the House that the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania would be scarified in the Senate. If such was the prophecy, I do not think that it proved to be very correct. Scarified? What is the meaning of this word? I think the gentleman very fortunate if he finds himself only, scarified. It does not signify that a man is to be crushed and annihilated, but only that he is to receive such a castigation as will not leave much whole skin upon his body. The spectacle reminded me rather of an elephant treading asunder the limbs of his victim. That the gentleman has survived it only proves, as I said, his consummate ability and powers of endurance.

I do not wonder (said Mr. D.) that the honorable gentleman felt somewhat offended; but, well knowing as I did the gentleman's power of eloquence, wit, and sarcasm, (and certainly he was one of the last whom he would wish to meet as an adversary,) I expected from him a brilliant display of those faculties when he came to reply, and that he would in some way attempt to substantiate the truth of those charges to which the Senator from Massachusetts had replied with so much indignant power. But I must confess my great surprise when the gentleman, instead of this, came before the House, and in a written speech, without denying the truth of any thing the Senator had said, gave the House to understand that the Senator from Massachusetts, if not guilty of the charges originally preferred, was a public defaulter.

My surprise (said Mr. D.) was great; for I had expected something very different: but, as the gentleman's resolution of inquiry had been offered, I considered it my duty to vote for it; I thought it due to Mr. Webster himself, and to that unsullied character which he has thus far enjoyed before his country and the world. I think that every friend of Mr. Webster should have voted for that resolution; for I was confident then, as I am confident now, that, let the investigation be prosecuted as closely and as rigidly as it may, his character will come out pure and without a stain. I proposed an amendment to the resolution, and had that amendment been adopted I should have been satisfied with the resolution as modified. I was for having the inquiry go farther, and finding out what other gentlemen had been guilty of an improper use of the public money; whether any part of this secret service fund had been improperly made use of in the case of Texas; and if so, how and where? But the very gentlemen who were so very earnest in favor of the resolution as applied to Mr. Webster, and who seemed so eager to drag down, if possible, that great and distinguished man, would not and dare not adopt this amendment. I say that they dare not, because, though it was obviously proper, they voted against it. I can conceive no other reason for their vote than that they dare not let in the light of investigation on those transactions. They could not say that the inquiry was not as proper in the one case as in the other; hence I infer, and I think that the country will infer with me, that they were afraid that something would come out which they could not meet.

Mr. FARAN. If the gentleman will make a charge of corruption in the case of the annexation of Texas, I will vote for a resolution of inquiry.

Mr. DIXON. I did not rise to make charges, and besides I am not one of the favored few who are permitted to prowl round the secret recesses of the State Department and read the hidden records which are not submitted to vulgar eyes. I should not be aided by the underlings of the honorable Secretary in prosecuting any such inquiry. And if it were otherwise, I should blush to be found mousing among the secret archives of the Government to get the matter for an attack. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was thus aided, and on yesterday the honorable gentleman rose in his place and offered charges of an entirely different kind from those which had been so indignantly repelled in the other House, and asked the authority of this body to collect documentary proofs to swell the tide which he fancied was running so high against the reputation of a great man. Far be it from me to presume to stand here as the defender of that man, but I will now endeavor to answer a few of the attacks upon him which were made by the honorable gentleman from Alabama over the way, (Mr. Yancey.)

That gentleman alluded to the conduct of Mr. Webster during the last war, and considered him as being opposed to the interest of his country in that contest. Now, I must be permitted to say that there could be no occasion for going back to a time when one of the great political parties of the country stood opposed to another great party as to the justice and expediency of that war. If the Senator had stood alone in resisting it, it would have been another case; but in all his course on that occasion he acted with others. Why, then, single him out from the old Federal party, and make him the solitary object of attack? And in this connexion I should like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) if he did not deem it disrespectful, whether it was not true that he himself, though now attacking the Senator from Massachusetts, had not said (and if the statement was not true, Mr. D. would rather his tongue should be palsied than utter it) that if he had lived in the times of the Revolution he would himself have been a tory?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Yes, I did.

Mr. DIXON resumed. When gentlemen were hunting in couples against the Senator from Massachusetts, I think their allusion was somewhat unfortunate to his opposition against the late war. And I will now ask whether the gentleman in particular (Mr. Buchanan) who is expected to give the information called for by the gentleman from Pennsylvania did ever say, as it has frequently been charged upon him, that, if he believed he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, if he knew where it was, he would tap the vein and take it out?

Mr. INGERSOLL. I believe not.

Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Buchanan expressly denies having uttered any such language; and on the floor of a convention held in Pennsylvania, for the revisal of the State Constitution, it was proved to the satisfaction of all that the charge was false. It was proved by gentlemen who were present at the time the words were said to have been uttered.

Mr. DIXON. I am very glad to hear the charge is not true. It gives me no pleasure to bring or to substantiate injurious charges against eminent and distinguished men in the country. Gentlemen, however, will not deny that, at the time the Senator from Massachusetts was opposing the war, the present Secretary of State belonged to the party who acted with him. They were all of one mind; they all acted in one way; and if it was unpardonable guilt in Mr. Webster to pursue such a course, why was it less so in Mr. Buchanan? I must again say that I think the allusion of the gentleman from Alabama to the course of the last war peculiarly unfortunate.

Mr. INGERSOLL here said that he had been present in the Convention of Pennsylvania when the charge alluded to had been made against Mr. Buchanan, and it had been completely refuted. He did believe that in 1812 Mr. Buchanan, who was then a young man, belonged to the Federal party, but he also believed that there was not a Federalist in all Pennsylvania who ever burnt a blue-light to guide the advances of the enemy—not one who had ever been a traitor to his country, or who had ever turned out with a musket on his shoulder to support the British cause.

Mr. DIXON. I suppose that the great body of the people of Pennsylvania have ever been ready to stand up in behalf of their country, whether federalists or not; but Pennsylvania was not without a citizen who had openly avowed that he would do more than all that against his country, had he lived in the time of the Revolution. What was the charge intended by the gentleman from Pennsylvania? Was it a charge against Connecticut?

Mr. INGERSOLL. The charge of burning blue-lights was made by Commodore Decatur against certain citizens of Connecticut.

Mr. DIXON. If the gentleman meant to say that a single citizen of Connecticut had ever been guilty of burning blue-lights to guide the enemy, he is most grossly misinformed. He cannot find the proof of any such fact on the pages of history, either true or fabulous, not even in his own.

The gentleman from Alabama referred to a debate in the Senate, in which Mr. Webster is reported to have said that he would not consent to a certain measure, not even if the British were battering the walls of the Capitol. I believe the statement is not correct. Be it as it may, I am for the country, Constitution or no Constitution. I am for the Constitution, or rather I was for it, for we have no Constitution now; that is gone. Every man smiles even at the mention of a constitutional argument. But what I wish to say is, that the gentleman misrepresented the words of Mr. Webster. What he said was, that he would not consent to have the Constitution violated, although the British were battering the walls of the Capitol. It was a strong expression, and that Senator, as every body knows, is in the habit of expressing himself strongly. That Constitution it had been the labor of his whole life to defend; and he well knew that, once destroyed, it never could be restored; but if the Capitol should be burnt, another building might rise out of its ashes, as strong and as beautiful; but for the Constitution, if once overturned, there was no resurrection. I hold, then, that he was right in saying that he had rather see the Capitol battered down than the Constitution of his country subverted. What was the value of sculptured stone and all the grandeur of architecture, when put in comparison with that Constitution which we once had, (to use an expression of the gentleman from Alabama,) in the better days of the Republic. Those days are past, and the Constitution is gone with them. It is broken down, crushed, annihilated, by the admission of a foreign territory. But no matter, Constitution, or no Constitution, the Senator from Massachusetts goes for his country. I will appeal to the gentleman from Alabama, whether, in quoting words against Mr. Webster, he ought not to have repeated them as they were uttered!

On the next day, (the 12th,) Mr. WINTHROP of Mass. said in reply to statements of Mr. Yancey of Ala.,—

That as to the fact which the honorable member from Alabama (Mr. Yancey) had found in a newspaper, and which he said the whole people of the United States were conversant with—that the sum of $100,000 had been raised in some quarter for the benefit of Mr. Webster or his family—I said yesterday I knew nothing, and therefore should deny nothing. I added that I wished that other gentlemen would observe the same rule as to their assertions.

This remark was strictly true at the time at which it was made. I had, indeed, seen the newspaper statement. I had heard something of a proposed manifestation of regard and gratitude towards Mr. Webster. But so far as my own personal knowledge reached yesterday, nothing of the sort had been done.

Now, sir, this morning I know more about the matter; and as the remarks which I made yesterday might involve me in the suspicion of desiring to remain ignorant myself and to keep others in ignorance, and might look like an attempt on the part of Mr. Webster's friends to cover up and conceal a transaction in the highest degree honorable both to him and to themselves, I take the very earliest opportunity to give to the House and to the country the results of my inquiries.

I cannot proceed to do so, however, without expressing the deep disgust which I feel for the sort of personal assault which has been carried on in this House for a day or two past, and for the necessity which has been created of introducing the private affairs of any body of private individuals. But others have thought these matters a fit topic for the [illegible], and upon them must rest the responsibility.

I desire, then, to make the following declaration, by authority:

Mr. Webster does not own a single dollar's worth of stock in any manufacturing company whatever, nor is a dollar's worth of such stock held by others in trust for him or his family [illegible]

[illegible]

In this [illegible] there is not the slightest reference to Mr. Webster's remaining in Congress, or to his leaving Congress [illegible] interest, any [illegible] or any party in the country. Its motive [illegible] gratitude for [illegible] services [illegible] country."

And I take it upon myself to say, sir, because I know, that this proceeding originated with persons [illegible] if not exclusively, interested in the commerce of the country. Nor is it difficult to understand how those interested in that commerce, as well as those who are at all times gratified with the preservation of honorable peace, and with [illegible] and successful defence of just maritime rights, should find cause to be grateful for the public services of Mr. Webster.

But it is my purpose on this occasion to explain, and not to eulogise. Such an explanation was due to Mr. Webster, but not him alone. It was due to the honorable and generous men, my constituents, who have been parties to this transaction, and upon whom the charge of having pensioned an agent to advocate any peculiar interests of their own is a gross and unworthy imputation. It was equally due to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose immediate and honored Senator and servant Mr. Webster is. He is here as no agent of private individuals. He holds his seat by the free and unsolicited suffrages of the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was elected by the honest and independent members of that body more than a year ago, as he had been several times before, because his principles were known, and his ability proved; and because, in maintaining those principles with the unsurpassed power which he has uniformly exhibited, they believed that he would advance the best interests, not merely of their own fellow-citizens, without distinction of pursuit or party, but the best interests of the whole people of the Union.

With these remarks I leave the subject.

Mr. YANCEY said, I am very glad that the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Winthrop) has at last, by authority, given this matter a substantive form and shape. It seems I was not very wrong in the views I took in relation to this subject, although the friends of the honorable ex-Secretary of State, in presenting to him this annuity—not in the shape of manufacturing stocks, but an annuity secured to him for life—have done it very handsomely, and have not *shown* a disposition to pension him upon the country as a Senator.

I am glad it has appeared before the country in some authoritative shape. As it is, I take it, and the country will take it. In order to set this matter more fully before the country, in the remarks which are published by the gentleman from Massachusetts, if it should suit his sense of propriety, justice, and authority upon the subject, for one, I should be glad to see the *amount* of this annuity, and the names of those connected with it. I have no right to demand it; but, if it should suit the gentleman's sense of propriety, in common with the country, I should be happy to see it.

Mr. WINTHROP. Really, really, sir, the curiosity of the honorable member from Alabama reaches much further than my own. I cannot answer his inquiry, for I do not know the fact. My search into Mr. Webster's private affairs—my *right of search* did not go the length of his questions. I will say on this point, however, but not until I have asked, (in the way of parenthesis,) how other Senators and Representatives, nay, how the honorable member himself, would like to have all their private affairs, all the circumstances of their private life and history, unveiled to public view, and exposed to partisan gaze and scrutiny—I will say that the citizens of Boston are not accustomed to do things by halves, and that, whatever they have done in this case, has undoubtedly been done with their characteristic liberality. If the honorable member desires it, he may assume the sum mentioned in the newspapers, for all me.

The following statement, (says the National Intelligencer,) which we find in the regular Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune, agrees substantially with what we have heard related here, and have reason to believe correct:

"When Mr. Webster left the State Department, in place of being a defaulter as has been charged, it appears that there was a balance paid over to him long after he left. When Mr. Webster left Mr. Tyler's Cabinet he requested the clerk, who has the care of the contingent fund, to settle up the account and see how it stood. The clerk wrote to Mr. Webster that there was the sum of $1,000 for which there was no voucher. Mr. Webster said the proper voucher would yet be found, but in the mean time he wished the accounts of the Department fully settled up, and for this purpose he sent on $1,000, and the accounts were settled. The proper certificate afterwards appearing, the thousand dollars were refunded to Mr. Webster. So that, in place of being a defaulter, he had actually over-paid the Department, and this overpay was refunded."

CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA.—The Fa't. Patriot's correspondent has the following most appropriate remarks on the characters of the party and the individuals who are now engaged in the hue and cry against Mr. Webster:—

"WASHINGTON, April 12.

"And *who is* Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, who makes these grave charges? He was once the United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, and so managed in the celebrated Tea Case of Mr. Thompson, the importer, by bringing suits upon each separate chest of Tea, as to put about SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS into his pocket, and so firmly fix there, by using all the arts and tricks of the law that a Philadelphia lawyer is capable of, that the Government prosecuted in vain to get hold of a single dollar of that vast sum!

"But, say the accusers, Mr. Webster belonged to the Federal party that opposed the war of 1812-13-14, and burnt blue lights along the coast of New England for the benefit of the enemy. And pray did not Jas. Buchanan, the Secretary of State, belong to that party? and did he not, in 1815, deliver a flaming 4th of July oration, advocating Federalism and denouncing Democracy? Was not George Bancroft also an antiwar Federalist? Were not Chief Justice Marshall and Chief Justice Taney, Mr. Louis McLane, now at London, Garrett D. Wall, of New Jersey, Hannibal [illegible] and William C. Bryant, of New York, Henry Hubbard and [illegible] of New Hampshire, and Robert [illegible] of P. Dunlap, of Maine, members of the Federal party and advocates of Federal doctrines?

"But Mr. Webster [illegible] in Congress [illegible] of the last war and voted against sundry appropriations for carrying on the war [illegible] defending the capitol on its [illegible] Very well—the name of Nat. Macon of North Carolina—the great pillar and apostle of Democracy—stands recorded side by side with that of Daniel Webster on each and every one of these [illegible]. Could Macon be right and Webster wrong? The fact is, other motives than those of an unpatriotic nature actuated both of these gentlemen in the votes they gave.

"And let (as his revilers falsely assert) Mr. Webster declared in the Senate, some eleven years ago, that before he would vote [illegible] $3,000,000 at the disposal of President Jackson to enable him to go to war with France, he would see the enemy battering down the Capitol over the heads of Congress!

"I happened to be present and heard Mr. W. utter the sentiment, about which so much *falsehood* has been perpetrated. He said that to vote for the appropriation, asked for in the *unconstitutional* manner in which it was, would be to break down and destroy the Constitution of the country. Rather than do this, he said, he would see the enemy with their cannon turned upon the capitol and battering down its walls. For that pile of stone and mortar could be rebuilt; but when the Constitution of his country—and he held up a little book containing that sacred instrument—should once be broken in pieces and trampled under foot, it could no more be repaired and restored. It would be lost forever, and the compact of our glorious Union would be no better than a rope of sand!

"This was Mr. Webster's declaration, and the Hon. John M. Clayton, on repeating it some time afterwards in the Senate, asked in tones of the most thrilling and burning eloquence, where was the Senator, aye, where was the *Traitor*, who would not adopt that very sentiment! *No Senator made reply.*

Mr. Haywood's Speech.—We find that the Speech recently delivered by Mr. Haywood, in the Senate, though it has been copied by the "Standard," and other kindred prints, is, nevertheless, in bad odor among the Loco Focos, hereabouts. It is too conservative in its principles, too independent in its tone, to suit their taste. They dare not openly attack his arguments, but he is a doomed man, if ever they have a chance of marking him. They elected him, they say, to echo the sentiments of the party, and not to express his own.

Raleigh Register.

A Large House.—The National Intelligencer mentions an immense edifice now in course of erection in Washington city—500 feet long by from 60 to 100 in width. This building is intended for the great National Fair, or exhibition of the products of American skill in manufactures and the mechanic arts, to be held there in May.

I. O. O. F.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina will be held in Wilmington, on the second Tuesday (12th) of May next.

Subordinate Lodges may send up their Reports and Dues by the hands of their Representatives.

J. B. NEWBY, Grand Sec'y.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1846. 5-3w

RALEIGH, April 17.

WHIGS WAKE UP!

It will be seen from the subjoined announcement, that the Whig Candidate for Governor avails himself of the earliest opportunity, allowed by the press of his official duties, to meet and address his fellow-citizens of the State. We repeat, what we have before said, that Governor GRAHAM will do his duty—his whole duty—to the party, whose nominee he is, so far as the engagements of his Office will admit of his leaving Raleigh.

Governor GRAHAM will address his Fellow Citizens at the places and times following, to wit:

At Oxford, Tuesday, April 21st.
" Halifax, Thursday, April 23d.
" Windsor, Bertie, Saturday, April 25th.
" Jackson, Northampton, Monday, April 27th.
" Winton, Hertford, Wednesday, April 29th.
" Gatesville, Thursday, April 30th.
" Hertford, Perquimons, Friday, May 1st.
" Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Saturday, May 2.
" Currituck C. H. Monday, May 4th.
" Old Trap, Camden, Tuesday, May 5th.
" Edenton, Thursday, May 7th.—*Register.*

MR. LEAK'S APPOINTMENTS.

Pittsborough, Chatham county,	12th	May.
Raleigh,	14th	"
Chapel Hill,	16th	"
Hillsborough,	18th	"
Yanceyville,	2[illegible]th	"
Wentworth, Rockingham,	23d	"
Greensborough,	26th	"
Ashborough,	28th	"
Troy, Montgomery,	30th	"

Who Knows Best?—The last "Standard" says, in reference to Mr. Shepard's Speech at Elizabeth City, that "a large majority of his auditory were Whigs," and the Editor anticipates from the information received, "a tremendous increase to the Democratic vote in Pasquotank County."

Now, the "Old North State," printed at this same Elizabeth City, in replying to a letter-writer in the "Standard," who had made similar boasts, uses the following language:

"We should like him to point out to us a single genuine Whig who has said aught against the Whig nomination. [illegible] on the other hand, there never was such unanimity in the party as respects our worthy leader, and he may be well assured that the ballot-box will tell a [illegible] next, whether WILLIAM A. GRAHAM is popular or not in this part of the State."

Raleigh Register.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

An article appeared in the National Intelligencer some days since, urging the importance of the continuation of the Rail Road from Raleigh to the South Carolina Rail Roads. The importance of an unbroken connection of Rail Roads from North to South, cannot be overrated, and must be obvious to every reflecting person.

In time of war such a facility of intercourse between the North and the South would be of incalculable value, for by land [illegible] the whole business of the country would necessarily be transacted. Neither mails, passengers or produce could be trusted at sea, and the staples of the South and manufactures of the North would seek an inland channel. There are persons now living, who felt during the last war the want of some better channel of communication than the ordinary roads of the country. Then the waggons employed in carrying produce from South to North and merchandize from North to South, might be tracked by the dead and broken down horses left along the line of their tedious and toilsome journey. Then, too, on account of the expenses of transportation, the necessaries of life were enhanced to a fearful price. These evils a continuous Railway would greatly mitigate, while the facility of transporting troops and munitions of war would greatly contribute to the defence and security of the country.

In time of peace the advantages would be very great, as passengers and mails would avoid the dangerous sea route from Charleston and Wilmington. During the last week there were no less than four mails from the South due at one time. This detention, we learn, was caused between Wilmington and Charleston—the boats not being able to make the passage.

There is, we learn, to be a sea line of passenger steamers from Charleston to New York established early in the coming summer. This line, we fear, will prove injurious to the inland line, and for this reason: a passenger at Charleston bound for New York will say to himself, "the most dangerous part of a sea voyage is the North Carolina coast, and I shall have to encounter that between this and Wilmington if I take the inland route. I may as well, therefore, embark at once for New York and rid myself of the trouble of shifting baggage, and the inconvenience of losing sleep." Now, if the connection which we urge, was made, no sea route could compete with it, and the value of all the Rail Road Stock from New York to Columbia would be greatly enhanced—with the exception of the Wilmington road—which never can become valuable. It is, therefore, the interest of North Carolina and the whole Rail Road line from Raleigh to New York, to see this road made at as early a day as possible—nay, we go further and say, that it is the duty of the General Government to contribute to this connection. For the reasons assigned in the beginning of this article, this connection is emphatically a matter of national concern, and has a claim on the national aid.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

☞ The Members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'n.
April 21. 7td

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry, Comfrey," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misspelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philada.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of

H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of

"I. BUTTS."

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
H. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Hale:—As you were doubtless present when Mr. Leak made his speech at the Town House on Thursday last, I wish you would be good enough to inform me whether he is correctly reported by the Carolinian in the following paragraph:—

"He was in favor of Banking institutions, but wanted them honestly conducted. To ensure that end, he was for granting no more charters, unless the property of the stockholders was made liable for the debts of the Bank. This, he said, (and it is as true as Gospel,) would enable a man to lay down with $500 under his head with the assurance that the same would be worth $500 in the morning when he awoke."

The point about which I am anxious is, (barring the bad grammar about a man's *laying* down,) whether Mr. Leak said his plan "*would enable a man to lay down with $500 under his head*"? Now as I never had that much money to put under my head, if Mr. Leak will ensure that that is to be the working of his plan, I think I shall have to vote for him, Whig though I be.

Q.

At a great Dinner in New York, in honor of the birth-day of Henry Clay, where some 500 persons dined, the following was the third volunteer toast:

Hon. George E. Badger of North Carolina—An inflexible statesman; the eloquent and fearless champion of the Whig party of the State. The country claims him among her brightest jewels.

Another volunteer was—

Willie P. Mangum—The [illegible] son of the old North State; his name synonymous with honor, patriotism and truth. He has been faithful, we will be faithful to him.

By H. J. Raymond—The memories of the late Senator Dickinson and Charles Jared Ingersoll. They were not [illegible] in their lives, but in their deaths they were not divided.

The Spring term of Prince George's County Court commenced on Monday last. We learn from the Marlboro' Gazette that Thomas F. Jones, of North Carolina, appeared in Court on Thursday to answer his recognizance on the charge of being the principal in the duel which took place near Bladensburg last winter, in which Mr. Johnson, of that State was killed. The recognizance was [illegible] on application of Mr. Jones' counsel, to the next term of the Court. The bail is for $5,000—The principal in the sum of $2,000, and his sureties in the sum of $1,000 each.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 21.

Brandy, peach,	[illegible]	Iron,	[illegible]
Do. apple,	[illegible]	Lard,	[illegible]
Bacon,	[illegible]	Lime,	[illegible]
Coffee,	[illegible]	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Cotton,	[illegible]	Sugar,	[illegible]
Corn,	[illegible]	Salt,	[illegible]
Candles, F. F.	[illegible]	Do. sack,	[illegible]
Flour,	[illegible]	Wheat,	[illegible]
Feathers,	[illegible]	Beeswax,	[illegible]
Pork,	[illegible]	Rags,	[illegible]
Peas,	[illegible]		

No change to notice in prices of Country Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[illegible] Molasses 25. Whiskey, [illegible]

CHERAW MARKET.

[illegible] Feathers [illegible]

No new feature in the New York market. [illegible]

At Charleston, Cotton [illegible]

Total receipts of Cotton [illegible] last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 20, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for P Taylor, M McKinnon, Tom S Lutterloh, W W Boggs, J Brookshank, J M Rose, Mallett & Haske, Cook & Troy, J W Wright, W Poor, Hall & Hall, Dr E M Hall, J H & J Martine, Rev A M Shipp, A Jessup, H Branson and E W Willkings, of this town, and for D Caldwell & Sons, J & W Murphy, J & R Sloan, T & A Young, Dale & Caldwell, Smallwood & Co, G Womack, and J H Crutchfield, of interior. The Cotton Plant left Fayetteville on the night of the 11th, returned on the morning of the 17th, left the evening of the 18th, and back here on the morning of the 20th.

Also, April 20, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, C B Mallett, P D Breece, Cook & Troy, D Johnson, J Kyle, C T Haigh & Son, J M Rose, M N Leary, D & W McLaurin, J W Wright, and J W Cook, of this place; and for J H Jenkins & Co, J F Chambers, J Cowles, D N Mendenhall, W J McConnell, J A Bitting, J L Bitting, Pet. Fetter, J H Haughton, R Hines, M P Smith, E & N Smith, and Scott & McAdoo, of the interior.

Also, yesterday, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with new tow boat B. Berry, having goods on board *only six days* from New York, and five days from Charleston; Freight for T S Lutterloh, J D Williams, J Waddill, Jr. E Fuller, C T Haigh & Son, W McIntyre, H & E J Lilly, J H & J Martine, and G & H McMillan, of this place; and for Rankin & McLean, J Long, Worth & Sanders, Holmes & Worth, E Coffin & Co, Hunt & Gardner, A H Lindsay, J Worth & Co, A Hunt, B & C Coffin, Shelly & Field, Scott & McAdoo, W F Watts, J Adderton, W B McCorkle, and H Ladford, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 12—Schr. Mary Jane from Charleston; Brig Sarah Ann from Surinam. 14—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, C. D. Ellis from ditto, Champion from Middletown, Monsoon from Philadelphia; Brig Norman from New York. 15—Brig Sabas from Baltimore, Schr. Lodemia & Eliza from Philadelphia. 16—schrs. E. S. Powell and Alaric from N. York, Wm. Hart from Phila. 17—schrs. Ellen from Phila., A. F. Thorn from N. York, Shylock from Baltimore.

HOTEL COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are requested to pay in to the Treasurer the second Instalment of $20 per Share.

By order of the Building Committee.
T. J. CURTIS, Chairman.
April 21, 1846. 7-1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed FRANCIS A. TERRY, Esq. of Rockingham, his lawful Attorney, to collect all debts due him, and settle all his business.

WM. R. VAUGHAN.
March 23, 1846.

The subscriber has been legally authorised to settle with the debtors of William G. Webb, formerly of this town; and also with all persons in North Carolina owing the Estate of Geo. Goodrich, late of Cheraw, South Carolina.

He hopes that all persons indebted to either of the above, will call at his office in this place and promptly settle, "as he cannot choose, but act."

FRANCIS A. TERRY.
Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C.
March 30, 1846. 6-3wt

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 21,

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—[illegible] that the vote has at last been [illegible] that the resolutions as they passed the House been rejected, and others adopted [illegible] to secure a peaceful [illegible] justment of the difficulty [illegible] The question was, whether [illegible] led into a surrender of her claims [illegible] a few others thought she might [illegible] large majority of the Senate [illegible] man nature and of [illegible] reign people to [illegible]

P. S. It will be seen that the House [illegible] adopted the Senate Resolutions [illegible] with two [illegible] have to go back to the Senate [illegible]

THE CANVASS.—It will be seen that Gov. Graham has published his appointments in the [illegible] State, from the 21st inst. to [illegible] May. We hope in due time [illegible] a visit to this part of the State.

Mr. Leak was here last week [illegible] addressed a considerable [illegible] parties, on Thursday at the Town [illegible] He spoke for more than an hour [illegible] and gentlemanly manner [illegible] some errors of fact and [illegible] a speech to which no [illegible] taken by any one.

His principal topic [illegible] he was most strenuous, was [illegible] He was opposed to any [illegible] ed beyond revenue to [illegible] clared that the Constitution [illegible] thority to [illegible] No authority could be [illegible] ment, he contended, [illegible] protection. Now it has always [illegible] us, that sensible men [illegible] should take such ground as the [illegible] of that direct and positive [illegible] the first Congress which [illegible] the Constitution, and in which [illegible] of those who made the Constitution [illegible] first Tariff act ever passed under [illegible] stitution, (viz. in 1789,) contains [illegible] press declaration that the act was [illegible] to raise a revenue *and* [illegible] *encourage domestic manufactures* [illegible] act was approved by WASHINGTON [illegible] 4th day of July 1789. And [illegible] notion be correct.

Among the [illegible] Bagging [illegible] Mr. Leak said that the [illegible] duty on Cotton Bagging [illegible] whereas, if all that this country [illegible] ported from Dundee and Inverness [illegible] would receive perhaps $700,000 [illegible] True enough. But what [illegible] for employment who now make [illegible] manufacture the bagging? [illegible] for the whole. [illegible] As it has been with bagging [illegible] almost every other [illegible] century.

Mr. Leak admitted that the Secretary of the Treasury had exaggerated the [illegible] to the manufacturers [illegible] which asserts that for the 27 millions [illegible] paid into the Treasury, 54 millions [illegible] to the manufacturers by the people [illegible] gular profit on their business,—an assertion [illegible] we have heretofore exposed. He spoke [illegible] interest in a Factory, as being [illegible] though it has never paid a dividend [illegible] cleared 6 per cent. a year since [illegible] tion. This was a [illegible] interest [illegible] him and his partners. Their [illegible] planting.

Mr. Leak condemned the Distribution [illegible] Land Fund. He fell into an error [illegible] North Carolina had received nothing [illegible] law. She did receive between 20 and 30 [illegible] lars. He said that the Whigs had [illegible] act nugatory by declaring that when [illegible] should be raised above 20 per cent. the distribution should cease; but he ought to have done the Whigs the justice to add, that this provision was subsequently repealed, but that Mr Tyler vetoed the bill repealing it, and that but for this veto the distribution would have been continued until [illegible] by a Locofoco Congress.

He declared himself in favor of State Banks with the personal liability of the Stockholders. Said nothing about the Sub Treasury, Oregon, [illegible] State policy.

He closed with an animated account of the [illegible] justice done him and the party by the Editor of the Standard, and those of his associates on the Central Committee who reside about Raleigh.— We would like to state some of his remarks on this point more fully, but for fear we might be regarded as meddling in this family quarrel. If we were to favor Mr. Leak, it might bring him into dispute with some of his party, who, having no mind of their own, would oppose him because a Whig thought well of him.

After hearing the manner in which he spoke of them, we must say that we were surprised to see his letter to Mr. Shepard, in the Carolinian, proposing that "their relative claims be submitted to the Central Committee, as appointed by the President of the late Convention," the Committee to meet in person at Raleigh, or if any cannot attend, that they vote by letter. Mr. Leak pledges himself to abide by the decision.

We suppose that according to the terms of this proposition, the member of the Central Committee who resigned is to be restored, and his successor excluded.

This proposition is rather a backing out of Mr. Leak, from his positive declaration, that under no circumstances would he withdraw, and that he would canvass the State if he did not get 500 votes. But we think Shepard will not accede to the proposition. He will argue that he has already got the nomination of the Committee, and why should he trouble himself with such an intruder as Mr. Leak? He has less pride and vanity than the world attributes to him if he listens to the proposition.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The Locofocos have, as usual, elected their Mayor and a majority of the Councilmen, in New York City, not by a *majority* of the votes as asserted by some of their papers, which appear not to understand the meaning of the word, but by a *plurality*. The Locofoco candidate had 22,494 votes, the Whig candidate 14,996, the Native American 8,336, the National Reform 718. These three candidates together have 1,856 votes more than the Locofoco. Last spring the Locofoco candidate had 24,307, and the Whig only 7,052.

In Brooklyn, the Whigs triumphed by a majority of upwards of 900 votes, and a plurality of 1210. Last year the Locos beat the Whigs about 1100 votes.

In Albany also, the Whig ticket is elected by a majority of 534. Last year the Locofoco majority was 24.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Locos have a majority of 8 on joint ballot in the Legislature; and thus, though the Whig candidates for Governor, &c. received a plurality of several hundred votes, all the State officers will be chosen from the Locofoco party.

SMALL POX IN WILMINGTON.—The Chronicle says that there are five cases of Small Pox, or Varioloid, in that town.—They are of mild character.

We would again advise persons, both in this and neighboring towns, and in the country generally, to resort at once to vaccination, which, if not a perfect protection (as it is in perhaps ninety-nine cases out of a hundred,) will greatly diminish the danger of the disease in that hundredth case.

We exceedingly regret to learn from the Register, that three new cases of the small pox have occurred in Mr. Turner's family at Hillsborough.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Lutterloh is now putting up his Turpentine Distillery in this town, and it is expected to be in operation in a few days. Its capacity is 30 bbls, which quantity may be run off twice a day, so that it may consume 60 bbls of raw Turpentine daily. Mr. L. is buying Turpentine at $3 to $3 25 per bbl.

The foundation of the Lafayette Hotel is laid, and the walls are going up, on the old site, but much more extensive than the old building. The front on Hay Street is 152 feet, and on Donaldson Street 140 feet.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We understand that in all parts of our State in which Wheat is cultivated, the prospect is that the growing crop will be unusually fine.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—Mr. McKay has reported the bill to reduce the Tariff, prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means—or rather, it is supposed, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury for that Committee. It is very long, but an abstract shows, that all kinds of spirits are to pay 75 per cent. *ad valorem*; a considerable number of articles, (perhaps 100,) to pay 30 per cent.; about 15 articles to pay 25 per cent.; 200 to 300 articles to pay 20 per cent.; about 30 or 40 to pay 15 per cent.; 60 or 80 to pay 10 per cent.; about as many to pay 5 per cent.; and about 100 articles admitted free of duty.

Among the articles to pay 30 per cent. are, all descriptions of iron; manufactures of wool, silk, glass; sugar; molasses; wines; manufactures of cotton, embroidered or tamboured, &c.

Manufactures of cotton generally; wool unmanufactured, &c. 25 per cent.

Blankets; manufactures of flax and hemp; bacon, beef, pork, rye, wheat and flour, salt, &c. 20 per cent.

Mahogany; rose wood; satin wood; gold and silver leaf, &c. 15 per cent.

Printed books, &c.; diamonds, gems, pearls, and other precious stones; watches, &c. 10 per cent.

Dye stuffs, coffee and tea, &c. free.

All the duties are *ad valorem*, that is, so much per cent. on the value of the article, *at the place whence imported*.

It is a singular feature of the bill, that the iron, woollen, and sugar interests, are protected by duties of 30 per cent., whilst the cotton manufacturers have but 25 per cent. Why is this difference? Have Pennsylvania and Louisiana been conciliated thereby?

The National Intelligencer says —

"One very extraordinary feature in this scheme (and showing the distrust of its authors in its sufficiency) is a provision that if in any year it shall not yield a revenue sufficient for the *ordinary* wants of the Government, the President is invested with authority to lay a duty of ten per ct. on Tea and Coffee, and to announce the fact by proclamation."

Col. Henry H. Watters has been nominated by the Whigs of Brunswick as their candidate for re-election to the next House of Commons.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. payable on the 7th of May.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—The reader will find important news from these points, in another part of this paper.

We do not know how it strikes other persons, but we cannot help thinking that our Army has been sent to Matamoros, within 150 yards of the Mexican Army, with the *expectation*, and *for the purpose*, of provoking a fight.

A deranged man named McIntyre, was found dead in the woods on Thursday last. He had escaped from those who had charge of him, but it was not known how he perished.

We learn that the body of Mr. John Oliver, a deranged man who was advertised in this paper on the 24th ult. as having left his mother's residence in Moore county, was found in the river a few days after his disappearance. He had evidently drowned himself.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The Steamer Unicorn has arrived at Boston, with Liverpool papers to the 17th ult. She was out 29 days, having been detained in the ice.

The news is not of stirring interest. As to Oregon, in the House of Lords, on the 17th, Lords Aberdeen, Brougham, and Ashburton, and the Earl of Clarendon, expressed opinions that no rupture would result. The public feeling among the people of England was becoming more angry and irritated.

The Cotton market is active and firm, but without change of price.

The President has as yet sent no reply to Mr. Ingersoll's resolution about the Secret Service Fund and Mr. Webster. It is reported that he will not. It is also reported that Mr. Ingersoll will withdraw his charges. We do not credit either report.

Ex-Governor James Fenner, of Rhode Island, died at Providence on the 17th, in the 77th year of his age.

A new Post Office has been established at the Stage Stand 20 miles from this place on the Raleigh road, called Bunn's Level, and Joseph Bunn has been appointed Postmaster.

Stocks continued to fall in New York up to Friday last, and the money market very tight. The news of the vote in the Senate then caused every thing to spring upwards.

THE VIRGINIA RAIL ROAD ACT.—Our friend of the Petersburg Intelligencer defends the act of the Virginia Legislature, from the comments we made on it a week or two ago. But he must allow us to say, that we cannot think that his explanation at all changes the exceedingly offensive character of that act. That the provision forbidding the purchase of the road by the State or the citizens of North Carolina, was introduced by Mr. Watts of Norfolk, does not make it less offensive, and we repeat, *needlessly* offensive. The Intelligencer wonders indeed, why Mr. Watts confined his prohibition to North Carolina, and why he did not embrace Maryland in it. That is the very point! Why was North Carolina singled out for an unnecessary slur, or imputation? Why did he not say at once, that no State, and no company, out of Virginia, should be permitted to buy the Road? If the law had said that, no one would have been surprised, or offended. But the feeling of malignity which Mr. Watts exhibits towards a sister State, however harmless whilst confined to his own bosom, assumes a consequence when stamped with the approval of the whole State of Virginia, in the solemn form of an act of its Legislature.

As to the other still more offensive provision, that if the Judicial authorities of North Carolina shall decide affirmatively, the question now pending in our Courts, that the Petersburg Rail Road Company has done an unlawful act, by which its charter is and shall be declared forfeited, then the charter of the other *unoffending* Company shall cease and be void,—the Intelligencer thinks we will not question the "right" of Virginia to pass such a law, since it is intended to act only on the corporate privileges in Virginia. "The State of Virginia acts for herself, (says the Intelligencer,) and North Carolina will do the same. If the Judiciary of North Carolina shall deem it proper, in the conscientious discharge of their duty, to deprive the Petersburg Company of their charter in that State, then the Legislature of Virginia, in the conscientious discharge of their duty, will see that the corporate privileges of the Seaboard and Roanoke Company *in Virginia* shall be suspended."

Now this strikes us, as the law itself did, as being very much like retaliating upon the innocent for a punishment inflicted on the guilty. The Courts of North Carolina punish the Petersburg Road, and Virginia, not being able to retaliate on either the Courts or the State of North Carolina, visits the Portsmouth Road, an unoffending corporation of its own citizens, with its vengeance! We do not indeed question the *power* to do this; but we do question the "*right*." It is neither just nor equitable. As to that, however, if the people of Virginia are satisfied with such legislation, we shall not meddle. They perhaps feel towards our Courts as the school-boy did towards his companion who had offended him, but who was rather too large to be attacked: "If I can't whip you, I can at least make mouths at your sister."

We submit to our friend of the Intelligencer, that the whole thing is wanting in justice, in dignity, and in that respect to which North Carolina and its authorities, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, are *entitled* from Virginia.

There is one paragraph in the Intelligencer which has our hearty approbation. It is this:—

"While on the subject of rail roads, we will say to our friend of the Observer, that we should rejoice over a more intimate connection with Fayetteville, by the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston road through that town to Camden."

We say that in this we most heartily agree with our friend of the Intelligencer; and it will give us infinite pleasure to be able to "ride him upon a rail" between Raleigh and Fayetteville, in return for his participation, as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in passing *such a law*—not less than for his suggestion of a "straight jacket" for us.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS! —*Return of Mr. Slidell!—March of Gen. Taylor's Army to the Rio Grande!*—Mr. Slidell, accompanied by Mr. Parrott, Secretary of Legation, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. having left Vera Cruz, in the U. S. Steamship Mississippi, on the 30th ult. Mr. Slidell's passports were forwarded to him on the 27th ult. He had been treated with great coldness at Mexico and Jalapa, but at Vera Cruz he received every honor and attention from the authorities, salutes being fired on his arrival and departure.

President Paredes, had issued a proclamation, the apparent object of which is to rally the people to the defence of the nation against expected attacks from the U. S. Army and Navy. It commences by referring to "the critical and solemn situation in which the nation is placed—perhaps on the point of a war with the United States—in consequence of one of the most unjust usurpations of which history has any record" and then declares that "the dignity of the nation, the march of an American army on to the Rio Grande, where the head-quarters of our troops are situated, the threatening appearance of the fleets of that nation in both oceans, and all the antecedents well know to the civilized world, have compelled me to reject the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States."

The right to declare war, he says, is not vested in him, but Congress will take into its consideration, as soon as it meets, the necessary steps required in the conflict which awaits Mexico, and which was in no manner provoked by her. Should the U. States, however, make an attack, Mexico will repel force by force, and the responsibility of having disturbed the peace of the world will fall upon the U. States, &c. &c.

In the mean time the Army under Gen. Taylor had arrived on the banks of the Rio Grande, without obstruction, though it was several times threatened by armed Mexican forces. It took up its position opposite Matamoros.

Subsequently, news two days later has been received at New Orleans, by which we learn, that

"Upon the arrival of the Army of Occupation, in front of Matamoros, the Mexican forces were drawn out on the opposite bank of the river, making a great display of martial music, with trumpets, bugles, &c., which mode of salutation was duly reciprocated in kind by a similar sounding of trumpets and drums in the American lines. Thus ended the first day's rencounter between the two armies on the opposite banks of the Rio Grande, and within two or three hundred yards of each other. On the next morning, 29th, the American troops discovered the Mexican artillery of eighteen pounders lining the opposite bank, and pointing directly into their camp, whereupon the American army moved their encampment four miles below. This step was doubtless taken by Gen. Taylor in order to avoid every appearance of any disposition to commit aggressions upon the west bank of the river, and to maintain strictly the defensive character of his operations. The most reliable statements represent the regular army in Matamoros to consist of 2,000 soldiers and 500 rancheros. The Mexican citizens of the Rio Grande are said to be quite disaffected toward their own Government, and secretly friendly to the American cause."

[This last statement, in regard to the movement of the Army 4 miles below Matamoros, is discredited. Letters from the Army, dated 29th March, make no mention of it, but state that Gen. Taylor was about to erect a fort where he was, opposite Matamoros.]

HAVANA, April 8.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

The Mexican steamer arrived here last evening, bringing advices that Mr. Slidell had received his passports and left the country. General Almonte came passenger in the steamer, and immediately on landing went to Santa Anna, with whom he was closeted for several hours. I understand they are on the eve of another revolution in Mexico in favor of Santa Anna, and that he will leave for Vera Cruz in the steamer of this evening.

P. S. A later arrival brings information that it was confidently believed that a revolution in favor of Santa Anna was to break out at Vera Cruz at 3 o'clock on the 3d inst.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 13th, at the suggestion of Mr. Allen, and after a few remarks by other Senators, Thursday next was fixed on, by general consent, for the termination of the Oregon debate, and for taking the vote.

Mr. Houston of Texas indicated his wish to speak on Wednesday.

Mr. Huntington then spoke in favor of the notice, and of compromise.

A message was received from the President, in answer to Mr. J. M. Clayton's resolution for information regarding the state of the Oregon negotiation, in which the President states, that no correspondence has passed between the two governments since his last communication on the subject.

Mr. Webster remarked that this was an answer to the resolution, yet it seemed to be generally understood, that though no correspondence had passed between the two governments there were letters from Mr. McLane, which were not embraced in the terms of the call.

Mr. Clayton said it might not be altogether proper to call for and make public the letters from Mr. McLane.

Mr. Webster said, nothing was more common, or proper, than to call for such papers; but he did not complain of the omission in the present case.

On Tuesday, Mr. Westcott of Florida spoke against the notice, but in favor of the whole of Oregon.

On Wednesday, Mr. Houston spoke in favor of the notice, and of our right to Oregon up to 54° 40'. He deprecated a war, which he saw no reason to apprehend, but no fear of which ought to govern our course. He adverted incidentally to the acquisition of Texas, and went into a brief recital of her history up to the annexation; honestly avowing a little coquetry with England as a measure of policy toward annexation; and quoting the whole case as a proof that the United States were not avaricious of territory or eager and hasty to seize upon it.

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden spoke for two hours in a very animated and earnest manner on the Oregon question.

Mr. Allen then, agreeably to notice, moved to lay on the table his own resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs; which was agreed to; and moved the question on the following, being the resolutions which passed the House:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the northwest coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. *And be it further resolved,* That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, then moved as a substitute for the above resolutions of the House an amendment in the following words:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert: That by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in the force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

"That it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries—and, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory—

"*And be it further resolved,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven."

Mr. ALLEN then moved to amend the second clause of Mr. Johnson's amendment by striking out all after the word "has," in the first line, and inserting:

"Become the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory."

After some conversation as to points of order, the Senate proceeded to vote; and, upon the question of agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Allen, it was decided, by yeas and nays, as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott—22.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thos. Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—32.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BREESE here submitted an amendment, to strike out the words "at his discretion," in the last clause of the resolution.

The yeas and nays being ordered, it was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney—22.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge—32.

So the amendment of Mr. Breese was rejected.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thos. Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge—30.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney—24.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. ALLEN now rose and gave vent to his discontent and mortification by charging that this resolution was "going behind the bush," shrinking from responsibility, evading the danger, an attempt to speak behind the President to England, &c. He contended, that after so overwhelming a vote in the House of Representatives, the consideration due to that great organ of the popular will ought to have induced us to adopt the resolution of the House. He thought the Senate ought, to some extent, to *defer* to the moral influence of the vote of the House—a body emanating directly from the mass of the people! But while we all say we desire unanimity, the Senate has repudiated the House resolutions, arrayed one House against the other, and presented the aspect of a divided Congress.

"I think, said he, if the Senate had passed the House resolutions, and we had presented the moral spectacle to the world of a united Congress, sustaining the President, the choice of the people, that we would have presented a moral force to Great Britain that would have made that Power falter before she determined to bring this controversy to the arbitrament of the sword. But, as it is, what will be the substance of the despatches that will go to England by the next steamer? It will be "Hold on; hold your position; prepare your guns; announce your readiness for war; the divisions already manifested in America will be increased; their fears of war will be increased by your threats, and at last her Majesty's Government may get the whole of Oregon." These hopes will induce the British Government to protract the negotiations; they will be no more willing to bring them to a conclusion than before; they will say there is the whole commercial interest of America clamoring against a war under any circumstances: they will say here is a vote of the Senate in favor of a preamble instructing the President to open negotiations again, and they will observe, in a part of the resolution, a declining, on the part of the Senate, to take the responsibility of a positive act."

He closed by speaking of the Senate as "divided, faltering, paltering, manacled, hampered, with a frightful unwillingness to meet responsibility," and asking if Great Britain, with these things staring her in the face, "will get on her knees to us?"

This extraordinary speech of course excited a deep feeling of indignation in the Senate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN rose to reply, declaring that he would not suffer such imputations on the Senate to pass without notice. What is his commission? who authorized him to assume here the tone of pre-eminence with which he addresses the Senate. "On what meat does this our Cæsar feed," that he is to rise here and lecture us for decisions to which we have deemed it our duty to come? to put on these airs of authority? Let me tell him that he does not know this body, and the material of which it is composed, nor does he know himself. The dignity of the Senate has been assailed, and its character traduced.

We are not to be influenced in that way, much less is that gentleman to hector over us and tell us that we are bound to this or that course of action, because the House of Representatives has adopted it. How would they submit to such an indignity? I hope that no more such language will be permitted here. It is offensive. The gentleman tells us that the President will hide behind no bush. What does he mean? Does he mean that the Senate will do it? If not, was his remark of that innocent sort of rhetoric which has no meaning in it? The gentleman is calling upon us for unanimity: he is beseeching us here to be unanimous. Why, sir, was the like ever heard? A gentleman, in a small minority of this body, calling upon us continually for unanimity! He very modestly requires that all the other members of this body shall at once abandon their own opinions, and go over to the very small minority to which he belongs. Sir, could the gentleman's comprehensive ingenuity point out no other mode of arriving at unanimity? Suppose the gentleman himself should pack up, with all his dignities of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and go over to the majority, would not that be some approach to unanimity?

Mr. President, I have no pleasure in this sort of animadversion—it gives me no satisfaction whatever; but I cannot and will not sit here and allow such language and see such airs of superiority and supercilious arrogance without a reply. We have had quite enough of it and to spare, and from the same quarter. The gentleman seeks by vehemence of gesticulation and volume of sound to give effect to what he is pleased to say; and really, sir, in some of his gestures the gentleman is not only offensive but really alarming. Notwithstanding some reasonable measure of natural courage, gentlemen not accustomed to arms, and whose training has only been in bodies of a political character, might suffer some personal apprehension. Sir, the gentleman may get up a panic here, and there is no telling what may be the effect of a panic. I have heard of panics in armies producing effects the most terrible; I have heard of stampadoes and many other things equally terrible; but here, sir, we have been told that the resolution we have adopted is a miserable paltry thing; that the Senate is paltering in a double sense; that it is hiding behind the bush; that it is skulking from responsibility and presuming to differ from the House of Representatives. And all this is brandished over us with a magnificence of style and manner that really, sir, I scarce know where the Senate stands and what is to become of it.

Mr. ALLEN replied. The Senator desired to know under what commission I speak? He must really be an intelligent Senator to ask such a question. I speak under the commission of a State as respectable in every particular as any other State in the Union; under a commission of that character which I bear as a man; a character as unsullied, sir, as that of the Senator from Kentucky, or any of those with whom he acts. I have as much interest in the Senate, in its character and conduct, as the Senator from Kentucky. His eulogies cannot elevate nor his sneers depress individuals here. I want to know what it is that I have done to the Senator which makes him so hasty, on every occasion when I speak, to rise up and address his rebukes to me? Has he a private pique? I know of none; I can imagine none. It bespeaks some complaisance on his part, that, when any thing is said, up he jumps and performs the part of Attorney General; assuming, as in this case, that the Senate had been abused; an assumption not at all justified by the fact. I am utterly at a loss to account for the unnecessary warmth of the Senator. He says that I spoke disparagingly, derogatorily, rebukingly, of this body. When, I pray? He speaks of my manner. The manner of the Senator from Kentucky is to make faces; my manner is to make gestures. He thinks the audience will be alarmed at my gesticulations. Well, they will be compensated by a hearty laugh at the faces made by the Senator. I mean no harm by speaking in a loud tone; and if people are here who come to be entertained, they cannot fail to be so, seeing that we have comedy as well as tragedy enacted.

Mr CRITTENDEN rose to reply, when the VICE PRESIDENT remarked that this personal discussion had gone far enough, and begged the gentlemen to desist. Mr. CRITTENDEN said it would have been well if the objection had been made at an earlier period.

Mr. ALLEN hoped the Senator would be allowed to proceed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Certainly; I claim the same right the Senator from Ohio has enjoyed. I trust there is at least one member of this body for whom I have a right to speak, and he happens to be one who is assailed by the Senator from Ohio. Sir, I am content to learn from any body. I would even learn from a blackguard how to improve my manners, or from him who has the slightest, flimsiest claim to be called a gentleman.

If I have acted a part, it is a part I intended, and I doubt whether the language I employed was considered farcical by any other than the Senator from Ohio. I presume to be among the humblest of my friends; but, whatever may be the deficiency of my capacity, I hold in detestation, I feel an irresistible inclination to put down arrogance and impudence, from whatever quarter it may come.

I asked by what warrant any Senator dared to address the Senate in that manner? By what privilege? By what prerogative? And I am answered, it is by commission from the State of Ohio; and that that State is one of the most respectable in the Union. Sir, the gentleman can say nothing of that State that will not meet my hearty concurrence. That great State of the West! Her children are scarcely more proud of her than I, one of her nearest neighbors. But the gentleman will excuse me from being a little incredulous as to the extent of that commission—The commission of which he speaks is to perform the part of a gentleman. The State of Ohio never gave a commission to any one to violate the rules of decorum; to stand up with assumed superciliousness, and to give orders and to dictate to Senators what course they ought to pursue. The commission of the gentleman comes from another source. I wish I were at liberty, consistently with the rules of order, to say from what source it comes—to speak out my whole mind on the subject.

Among the least, I think, of the gentleman's errors—I had liked to have said presumptions—it seems his belief that I have made him a particular object of attention, and that I have been extremely anxious on all occasions to reply to him. Well, sir, there may be some object of ambition to be attained by having a formidable name, or a great man for an antagonist; to attack an Achilles or a Hector, when victory might make a man's fortune, and defeat detract nothing from his fame.

But has the gentleman deemed it was this sort of fame that I sought—that it was the light reflected from his name, in which I sought to warm or illuminate myself? If he believed this he is entirely mistaken—altogether wrong. Never did I expect, humble as my name may be, to borrow any lustre from him; and I can appeal to you, Mr. President, to bear me witness when I say that, as often as the illustrious hero has presented himself in the field, I have never sought to gain renown by touching even his shield. I am not altogether unambitious; but, through my ignorance, I never knew it could be obtained in this way.

I can promise the gentleman another thing, and I hope it may be the means of peace between us, that I shall not seek him out; but if he ever attacks my dignity, or gives offence, as I thought he intended, disagreeable as it might be, I would never allow the time to pass; if I were bedridden I would get out of it to make a last attack.

Mr. ALLEN here interposed to remark that he had never made an attack on the Senator with the intention of doing him wrong; his observations had been general, and intended to be applied in a general sense.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I will not undertake to say what the intentions of the Senator were; his meaning is for himself to explain; his remarks I think, however, pretty accurately indicate his meaning.

Mr. ALLEN again observed that he did not intend by any thing he had said to offer an insult to any Senator; and if it were assumed that he did he would only say it was an assumption without justification.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I am very glad the Senator has explained away the offence of his remarks. I am not very difficult to be satisfied, but the gentleman alleged that we had committed an act of humiliation; that we had dodged behind the bush; that we had shunned responsibility. These things he said; what he meant I leave to all to judge. If the gentleman did not mean what his words import, the best advice I can give him is that which I heard once given to a member of Congress, not to speak until he had something to say.

The question then recurred on ordering the resolution, as amended, to a third reading, and it was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—40.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

So the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was finally passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the bill to protect the rights of American settlers in Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation, was debated by Messrs. McHenry, Westcott, Rockwell, Adams, Burt, and others. The bill provides for extending the laws and courts of Iowa over Oregon, for granting lands to actual settlers, building block-houses, forts, &c., raising two regiments of mounted men, to protect emigrants, and establishing a mail route; and appropriates $300,000 to carry the law into effect. On this bill the whole Oregon debate was re-opened. Mr. Adams spoke his hour, against settling with England on the line 49°, and in favor of claiming the whole, to 54°, 40'.

On Tuesday, the bill was further debated; after which,

Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported "a bill to reduce the duty on imports, and for other purposes," which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On Wednesday, a message from the President, recommending the erection of fire-proof buildings for the War and Navy Departments, and an appropriation of $200,000 to commence the work.

The debate on the Oregon bill was resumed.

On Thursday, the same bill was debated.

On Friday, after further debate, the bill was passed through the Committee of the Whole, with various amendments, one of which reduced the appropriation from $300,000 to $100,000. The bill was then reported to the House, which adjourned without taking the question.

On Saturday, the Oregon bill was passed, 104 to 64.

The "resolutions of notice" which had passed the Senate on Thursday, were taken up.

Mr. Owen moved to amend them by substituting for the following words, to wit: "earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory;" the following words: "Be the more earnestly directed to the importance of a speedy adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory."—And also to amend by striking out the second section of the resolutions, and inserting the following: "*And be it further resolved,* That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827."

Mr. Owen's amendment was adopted, [in pursuance, it is said, of the behests of a Caucus held the night before,] by a vote of 100 to 87. And the resolutions, as amended, were passed, 144 to 40. [109 Locos to 39 Whigs for it, 16 Locos to 24 Whigs against it. All the members from this State, except Mr. Dockery, voted for the resolutions as amended.]

SCHOOL FUND.—Gov. Graham has given notice of a resolution of the Literary Board, for the distribution among the Counties, according to Federal population, of $40 622 59, in part of the net income of the Literary Fund.

Jayne's Sanative Pills.

These pills may be taken *at all times*, and in most diseases; in inflammatory, intermittent, remittent, bilious, and every form of FEVER—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called impurity of the Blood; also for Female Complaints, Costiveness, &c., and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative, or purgative medicine may be required.

Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of this Sanative, especially if the Tonic Vermifuge be used in conjunction.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 20. 7-3w

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 2d inst., by Charles Hoover, Esq., Mr. JOHN S. BROWN, of Randolph county, to Miss LAURETTA, youngest daughter of Joseph Spurgeon, of Davidson.

In Conecuh county, Alabama, on the 15th of January last, Dr. JOHN L. SHAW, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., to Miss PERMELIA CROSBY, daughter of Chesly Crosby, Esq.

In Greene county, Ala., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Charles A. Stillman, Mr. JOHN C. McINTYRE, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., to Miss MARY GLOVER, daughter of Col. James J. Thornton.

DIED.

At Elliotsville, in this county, on the 16th inst., Mr. DUNCAN MUNROE, Sen., in the 82d year of his age, highly respected by all who knew him. Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.—*Com.*

Departed this life, suddenly, in Sampson county, on the 17th instant, Mr. TIMOTHY UNDERWOOD. He had, apparently well, retired to bed as usual, and about 10 o'clock awoke his family by the struggles of death, before any assistance could be given him. He was formerly a member of the Legislature from that county. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his irreparable loss.—*Com.*

At Gholsonville, Brunswick County, Va., Mrs. ABIGAIL, consort of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Hendrick, and second daughter of the late Jasper Pickett, of Elizabeth City, N. C., aged about 36. She had been for many years a member of the M. E. Church.

At his residence in Anson County on the 6th inst., Dr. WILLIAM MENDENHALL, aged 62 years—a native of the County of Guilford, where he received his Education. He studied the Languages and Medicine under Dr. David Caldwell, Sen., deceased, and was afterwards employed to survey Guilford County and ascertain its centre, and then, under the direction of the Commissioners, surveyed and laid off the Town of Greensboro' in April 1808, and that month removed to Anson County where he afterwards resided, and was engaged many years in the practice of Medicine with much success.

Dr. Mendenhall was a firm believer in the truth of the Christian Religion. He left a widow and seven children.

Near Raleigh, on the 15th inst., of Paralysis, after an attack of few hours, Mrs. CATHARINE BUSBEE, consort of Johnston Busbee, Esq.—aged about 56 years.

In Union county, on the 31st ult., Mrs. JANE H. STEWART, wife of Hugh Stewart, Esq., aged about 42 years, leaving a husband and several small children to mourn her loss.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the Town House, on Wednesday the 6th of May next, the following **Houses and Lots**, the property of the late Bank of the U. States, viz:—

The three story Brick House, Out Houses and Lot, at the foot of Haymount, on the North side of Hay street, known as the Bargwin building.

A vacant Lot, next East of the house occupied by Hall & Hall, and adjoining the lot of James Martine.

A vacant Lot, the point in front of the Methodist Church, and next West of A. Graham's Shop.

A vacant Lot next East of Dr. Hiram Robinson's Shop, running from Hay to Old street, formerly P. I. Tillinghast's.

An undivided half of the Lot and Houses, fronting on Green and Russell streets, usually called the Barge Tavern, now occupied by N. Radcliffe.

The Houses and Lot on Person street, next East of Major John P. Leonard's, formerly Mrs. Davis's.

The Warehouses and Lot, (one acre,) fronting on the River, above the Bridge, formerly McNeill's.

Terms liberal, and made known at the sale.

By order of the Assignees.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

April 15, 1846. 7ts

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving, direct from the New York and Boston markets, his

Spring & Summer

STOCK OF GOODS,

To which he respectfully calls the attention of his old customers and the public generally. The Stock consists of a variety of Fashionable **Fancy and Staple GOODS** for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a fine assortment of

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Iron, Nails, &c.

These Goods being laid in with much care, and for CASH, he feels authorised in saying, that he can and will sell them CHEAP for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

J. P. COVINGTON.

Rockingham, N. C., April 16, 1846. 7-6w

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Essences, Castor Oil, Bear's Oil, Saleratus, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, Ink, British Oil, &c. For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

April 20. 7tf

THE subscriber is now receiving by the Merchants' Steam Boat Company's fast boat, Wm. B. Meares, the

LARGEST LOT OF CROCKERY

Ever offered for sale in North Carolina. The common Crockery is packed in crates, well assorted, for sale by the package. The fine Ware, which is of the latest patterns, will be sold at retail or by the crate.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Tumblers of various kinds, Flasks, &c. These Goods were purchased in England for Cash, consequently the large profit usually made by the dealers in New York will be saved to those who purchase of me.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

April 21, 1846. 7-3w

NEW GOODS.

MRS. E. McINTYRE is now receiving a splendid assortment of **Millinery**, consisting in part of China, Pearl, Rutland, Pedal, fine plain Straw, Lace Neapolitans, English, French, and Florence BONNETS.

Also, a good assortment of Misses' Bonnets, Silks and Satins, Blond Laces and Ruches, Gimps, Shaded Velvets and Fringes for Dresses, large assortment of Flowers and Ribbons, assorted good Sewing Silk and Buttons for Ladies' Dresses, jet and blue-black Bombazines, Ladies' white Silk Net Gloves, and various other articles.

April 20, 1846 7-3wpd

Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable DWELLING HOUSE at present occupied by himself. The Lot contains about 2 acres.

W. J. ANDERSON.

The Grist Mill, if desired, would be sold with it.

April 20. 7-3w

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & BUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

POTASH,

FIRST quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 20. 7tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissioners of Public Buildings in Montgomery county will, on the 1st of May next, in the town of Troy, let out to the lowest bidder, the building of a Jail for said county.—the building to be of wood. Terms made known on that day.

There will also be a sale of Lots on the same day. By order of the Commissioners.

A. A. LEACH, Clerk

April 9, 1846. 7-2w

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 9th inst. a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailer.

Lawrenceville, April 11, 1846. 7tf

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co.; Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.)
New York, (up stairs.)

Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We cannot conceive what motive the Administration can have in the language which it speaks, through its official organ, ostensibly to our own Senate in the tone of reproach, but effectively also to the British Government, in terms well suited, and as if intended, to extinguish all hope of its amicable advances ever being met in a corresponding spirit on our side.

The official paper of Saturday night has an article of some length, (a continuation of which is promised,) the burden of which is comprised in the following extract:

"Let us no longer 'put the cart before the horse.' Negotiation will not come until we give the notice. *That* is the first step in the process; and, when England sees that we are in earnest, she will then seriously consider what she is to do. Pass it (we respectfully suggest) without any formal *compromise* attached to it. Give the notice without faltering qualification."

Now, we think we do not mistake the opinion of intelligent men of all parties, including the Members of both Houses of Congress, when we say that it is the opinion of four-fifths of them that the very thing which the government paper enjoins upon them—that is, *to give the notice without qualification*—would, under present circumstances, be tantamount to an invitation to war, instead of peace.

The argument, moreover, by which the Administration paper sustains this renewed appeal to the Senate, is altogether worthy of the wisdom of the course which it recommends. Witness the following extract, embracing the substance of the whole:

"The friends of the notice are not war men. They look Great Britain firmly in the face. Energy and firmness alone will make her sensible of the dangers which she will encounter, and induce her to compromise. We have talked of compromise for more than twenty years, and we have talked in vain.

"For the last four months we have tried a different regimen, and it has wrought the most remarkable revolution in her temper and conduct. The message spoke the decided statesman. It discarded compromise, but it spoke of giving notice, of extending our jurisdiction beyond the Rocky Mountains, of facilitating emigration, of establishing mounted regiments, and of erecting block-houses. It spoke in bold and firm language. *The House of Representatives seconded its movements.* They passed a decided resolution by two-thirds of the House. *England saw our purpose, and our resolution. The tone of her press changed*; it is now for compromise, accommodation, and peace. The most distinguished press in England proposed a settlement of the question by a boundary line which had been at once rejected by England in 1826. Had the other distinguished branch of Congress only pursued the advantage which it gained, and adopted the resolution of the House by a similar majority, who can doubt the result?"

So it seems that the effect of the passage by the House of Representatives of the resolution of notice upon England was such, that, when she "saw our purpose," the tone of her press changed in favor of compromise, accommodation, and peace, and "the most distinguished press in England proposed a settlement of the question by a boundary line which had been at once rejected by England in 1826," and it is all the fault of the Senate's [illegible] that the British Government has not yet offered us better terms of adjustment than a reference of the difference between us to such arbitration as we should ourselves elect.

If this be not, in the expressive phrase of the government paper, "putting the cart before the horse," we should like to know what is.

The proposition of the leading press (*the Times*) to which the government paper refers, was published in that paper on the 3d day of January, and it was copied into the papers of this city on the 27th of January. The resolution of notice passed the House of Representatives on the 9th day of February; so that this act of the House of Representatives, which, according to the "Union," was the *cause* of the said proposition by the leading press of England, actually FOLLOWED *its effect at a distance of thirty-seven days*—or, if we allowed for time for the news of it to reach England by the regular packet, at a distance of fifty-five days!

So much for official logic.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, descriptive of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $315,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

JAMES G. STACY, President.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd's" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

They are authorised to take risks to a reasonable amount on Cotton Factories.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are not offered by Life Insurance Companies [illegible]

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings' Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive, and liberal as to the premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than tend in cases of Life Assurance. (See prospectus.)

The actual and declared profits, published in successive Reports, affording sure data to calculate, as one of the values of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each day's be paid in cash, if desired.

Being not connected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, *especially with profits*, are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUM PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	Whole Life. Without Profits.	Whole Life. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 37	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 15	1 92	2 11
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 71	2 80
40	1 61	1 61	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 37	3 85
50	1 94	2 00	3 91	4 18
55	2 51	2 26	5 21	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 32

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1845. 81tf

Baltimore and Wilmington PACKETS.

REGULAR LINE.

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," Paige, master, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to

WILLIAM MASON, 88 Spear's wharf, Baltimore, or to
BROWN & DEROSSET,
Agents in Wilmington.

March 5, 1846. 1-6w

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 1. 83-6m pd

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 1 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden, James Harper,
James Brown, James Reyburn,
H. W. Hicks, Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norrie, Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock, Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore, A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogert, John Cryder,
A. Woodruff, Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor, Spencer S. Benedict,
F. C. Cotter, Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards, Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.

Lewis Benton, Secretary.
Lucy Pinckney, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES F. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, at their offices, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS' *Steam Boat Company*,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington to have all goods shipped to their care at that place, forwarded to this place FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, where funds are on hand to pay freights to Wilmington; if not, 10 per cent. will be charged on freights.

A decided advantage to the public that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive and forward all goods through to this place by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company, in addition to connexion with the above, state that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight alone is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, any and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of the State may avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.

Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used: in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 81tf

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenardines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and prices;) Collars; Chimezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and b'ue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Bareges; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Direct from New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store West side Hay Street, a few doors above Market Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a good stock of fine BOOTS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Bonnets, &c.; Iron, Steel, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Trace Chains, Cooper's Tools, &c.

P. TAYLOR.

March 21, 1846. 3-2m

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground; about 2½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

RANAWAY.

FROM the subscriber, living near Little Catfish P. O. Marion District, S. C. a tolerably black negro boy named WALKER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square shoulders, his head appears to be drawn down between his shoulders, when spoken to he is slow to speak, but when he does speak is very quick and short, and is apt to look straight at the person he is talking to and shut one eye when he goes to speak. He wore off brown woolen round coat and pants, rather ragged, and a good wool hat. He was purchased from Maj. Arch'd McKay, of Richmond county, N. C. in Nov. last, who bought him from a trader who had purchased him in Richmond, Va. about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is endeavoring to make his way back to Virginia.

I will pay a liberal reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

JAS. W. BASS.

March 23, 1846. 3-tf

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., a Negro girl by the name of AIMY, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. She has a small spot on one side of her face that is darker than the balance of the skin; she stands quite erect. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I get her.

DANIEL McDONALD.

Moore county, March 21, 1846. 3-tf

WHOLESALE HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,

No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture **HATS** of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Angus Shaw and Malcom Shaw *vs.* John B. Kelly and Alexander McCaskill.

In Equity—Original Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McCaskill, one of the Defendants in the above cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said Alexander McCaskill to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Samuel C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 2-6w

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing**, consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James Chadwick.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMillan

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, at their OLD STAND next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, an entire

New Stock of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Viz: Sup. blue, black, and olive brown Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; sup'r Satin and Cassimere Vestings; Drap-d'Ete; Earlston and Muslin Ginghams; printed and Organdy Muslin; shaded Balzorines and Ombra Barege; black and colored Silks; Book and Swiss Muslins; Jaconet and Cambrics; black and blue-black Crape; black and blue Alpaca Lustre; Lace and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Corded and Muslin Skirts; Ladies' Corselets; black and colored Cambrics; Italian Cravats and Scarfs; Irish Linen; Brown Holland and Silicias; brown and bleached Shirtings; Linen and Cotton Diaper; Linen and Cotton Checks for Coats and Pants; Brown Linen and Drilling; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric ditto; Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose; Ladies' sup'r Kid Gloves and Mits; Gentlemen's white and colored Kid Gloves; Florence Braid, Lace, and Triangle Bonnets; Fringes and Ribbon; Children's Leghorn and Gypsey Hats; Beaver, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Panama Hats. Also, a great variety of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; with a great many other Goods, too tedious to mention. As the above Stock is entirely new, it is well worthy the attention of country Merchants to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods will be sold low for Cash.

March 17, 1846. 2-6w

N. O. SUGAR & RIO COFFEE.

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans Sugar,
50 bags green Rio Coffee. For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 31. 4tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

1100 and 1200 Acres on Black River and on Black Mingo, Cumberland county, N. C.

TO be sold in Fayetteville, before the Court House, on the 1st Monday in May next, over ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES on Black River, below Smily's Falls—the remotest point probably not more than three miles from good landings on the Cape Fear, and a level way.

ALSO, more than 800 acres on Black Mingo, about eight miles from the landing below Smiley's Falls.

These lands are all in forest, and chiefly valuable for Turpentine and Tar, with some ton timber. The former tract has a capital winter range for cattle; the latter a more productive soil. A re-survey will soon be made.

Persons desiring to buy are referred to Thomas Johnson, Esq. near Averasboro', who will show said lands. For further information as to title, &c., apply to Mr. George Shepherd of Fayetteville.

Terms will be declared on day of sale.

ROBERT G. EDWARDS,
Attorney for the heirs of R. H. & M. C. Draughon.

March 14, 1846. 2ts

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It courses the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.

March 10. 1-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice,

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 31. 4tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97tf

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20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted sizes,
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins' Turpentine, and Chopping Axes.

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 16, 1846. 2tf

JUST RECEIVED.

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crescent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clarkson, Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co. ⎫ Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq. ⎬ N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq. ⎭

Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller in Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mulatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a tree brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.

December 13, 1845. 97-3mo.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks—viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics, $1 00
" English Grammar and Geography, 80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. 50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.

Nov. 14, 1845. 86-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf